



15. In some instances it is possible to identify and group the data based on identifying a common factor. The following examples demonstrate techniques of the product ratio. However, products, that is, ratios, are not the only way to use the ratio method to solve the problems.

16. In the previous part, two examples were given, namely, one in which the unknown quantities were unknown in principle. The unknown quantities were, however, related. In the second example, the unknown quantities were related in a way that it was possible to use the relationship between the two quantities to solve the problem. The relationship between the two quantities was, however, not known in principle. In this case, the relationship between the two quantities was, however, not known in principle.

17. In the next example, the relationship between the two quantities was, however, not known in principle. In this case, the relationship between the two quantities was, however, not known in principle.

18. In the next example, the relationship between the two quantities was, however, not known in principle. In this case, the relationship between the two quantities was, however, not known in principle.